American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

AAP Headquarters
141 Northwest Point Blvd
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1019
Phone: 847/434-4000
Fax: 847/434-8000
E-mail: kidsdocs@aap.org
www.aap.org

Reply to
Department of Federal Affairs
Homer Building, Suite 400 N
601 13th St NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202/347-8600
Fax: 202/393-6137
E-mail: kids1st@aap.org

Executive Committee

President
Thomas K. McInerny, MD, FAAP

President-Elect
James M. Perrin, MD, FAAP

Immediate Past President
Robert W. Block, MD, FAAP

Executive Director/CEO
Errol R. Alden, MD, FAAP

Board of Directors

District I
Carole E. Allen, MD, FAAP
Arlington, MA

District II
Danielle Laraque, MD, FAAP
Brooklyn, NY

District III
David I. Bromberg, MD, FAAP
Frederick, MD

District IV
Francis E. Rushton, Jr, MD, FAAP
Beaufort, SC

District V
Marilyn J. Bull, MD, FAAP
Indianapolis, IN

District VI
Pamela K. Shaw, MD, FAAP
Kansas City, KS

District VII
Kenneth E. Matthews, MD, FAAP
College Station, TX

District VIII
Kyle Yasuda, MD, FAAP
Seattle, WA

District IX
Stuart A. Cohen, MD, MPH, FAAP
San Diego, CA

District X
Sara H. Goza, MD, FAAP
Fayetteville, GA

December 12, 2012

The Honorable Dennis Kucinich
2445 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Kucinich:

On behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), a non-profit professional organization of 60,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical sub-specialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults, I would like to share our support of H.R. 6358, the *Cell Phone Right to Know Act*.

The AAP strongly supports H.R. 6358's emphasis on examining the effects of radiofrequency (RF) energy on vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant women. In addition, we are pleased that the bill would require the consideration of those effects when developing maximum exposure standards. Children are disproportionately affected by environmental exposures, including cell phone radiation. The differences in bone density and the amount of fluid in a child's brain compared to an adult's brain could allow children to absorb greater quantities of RF energy deeper into their brains than adults. It is essential that any new standards for cell phones or other wireless devices be based on protecting the youngest and most vulnerable populations to ensure they are safeguarded through their lifetimes.

In addition, the AAP supports the product labeling requirements in H.R. 6358. These standards will ensure consumers can make informed choices in selecting mobile phone purchases. They will also enable parents to better understand the potential dangers of RF energy exposure and protect their children.

On July 24, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report on federal cell phone radiation exposure limits and testing requirements. The GAO noted that the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) most recent data indicates that the number of estimated mobile phone subscribers has grown from approximately 3.5 million in 1989 to approximately 289 million at the end of 2009. Cell phone use behaviors have also changed during that time. The quantity and duration of cell phone calls has increased, as has the amount of time people use mobile phones, while cell phone and wireless technology has undergone substantial changes. Many more people, especially adolescents and young adults, now use cell phones as their only phone line, and they begin using wireless phones at much younger ages.

Despite these dramatic changes in mobile phone technology and behavior, the FCC has not revisited the standard for cell phone radiation exposure since 1996. The current FCC standard for maximum radiation exposure levels is based on the heat emitted by mobile phones. These guidelines specify exposure limits for hand-held wireless devices in terms of the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), which measures the rate the body absorbs radiofrequency (RF). The current allowable SAR limit is 1.6 watts per kilogram (W/kg), as averaged over one gram of tissue. Although wireless devices sold in the United States must ensure that they do not exceed the maximum allowable SAR limit when operating at the device's highest possible power level, concerns have been raised that long-term RF energy exposure at this level affects the brain and other tissues and may be connected to types of brain cancer, including glioma and meningioma.

In May 2011, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the United Nations' World Health Organization's (WHO) agency promoting international cancer research collaboration, classified RF energy as "possibly carcinogenic to humans." In addition, the National Cancer Institute has stated that although studies have not definitively linked RF energy exposure from cell phones to cancer, more research is required to address rapidly changing cell phone technology and use patterns.

This and other research identified by the GAO demonstrates the need for further research on this issue, and makes clear that exposure standards should be reexamined.

The GAO concluded that the current exposure limits may not reflect the latest research on RF energy, and that current mobile phone testing requirements may not identify maximum RF energy exposure. The GAO proposed that the FCC formally reassess its limit and testing requirements to determine whether they are effective. The AAP commends the activities proposed under H.R. 6358, as they would address this research gap and improve consumer knowledge and safety. Establishing an expanded federal research program as the basis for exposure standards will ensure that consumer protections incorporate the latest research. Currently, the National Institute of Health (NIH), the only federal agency the GAO identified as directly funding research on this topic, provided approximately $35 million from 2001 to 2011. Given this previous funding level, the AAP supports the $50 million per fiscal year for seven years that H.R. 6358 would authorize.

The AAP appreciates your recognition of the need for new research and standards for mobile phone radiation, and is pleased to support H.R. 6358. For further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Sonya Clay, Assistant Director, Department of Federal Affairs, at 202-347-8600 or sclay@aap.org.

Sincerely,

Thomas K. McInerny, MD, FAAP
President

Electromagnetic Fields: A Hazard to Your Health?

In recent years, concern has increased about exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic radiation emitted from cell phones and phone station antennae. An Egyptian study confirmed concerns that living nearby mobile phone base stations increased the risk for developing:

- Headaches
- Memory problems
- Dizziness
- Depression
- Sleep problems

Short-term exposure to these fields in experimental studies have not always shown negative effects, but this does not rule out cumulative damage from these fields, so larger studies over longer periods are needed to help understand who is at risk. In large studies, an association has been observed between symptoms and exposure to these fields in the everyday environment.

Content on this page excerpted from the American Academy of Pediatrics website Healthy Children.org at https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/all-around/Pages/Electromagnetic-Fields-A-Hazard-to-Your-Health.aspx

American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

AAP Headquarters
141 Northwest Point Blvd
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1019
Phone: 847/434-4000
Fax: 847/434-8000
E-mail: kidsdocs@aap.org
www.aap.org

Reply to
Department of Federal Affairs
Homer Building, Suite 400 N
601 13th St NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202/347-8600
Fax: 202/393-6137
E-mail: kids1st@aap.org

Executive Committee

President
Thomas K. McInerny, MD, FAAP

President-Elect
James M. Perrin, MD, FAAP

Immediate Past President
Robert W. Block, MD, FAAP

Executive Director/CEO
Errol R. Alden, MD, FAAP

Board of Directors

District I
Carole E. Allen, MD, FAAP
Arlington, MA

District II
Danielle Laraque, MD, FAAP
Brooklyn, NY

District III
David I. Bromberg, MD, FAAP
Frederick, MD

District IV
Francis E. Rushton, Jr, MD, FAAP
Beaufort, SC

District V
Marilyn J. Bull, MD, FAAP
Indianapolis, IN

District VI
Pamela K. Shaw, MD, FAAP
Kansas City, KS

District VII
Kenneth E. Matthews, MD, FAAP
College Station, TX

District VIII
Kyle Yasuda, MD, FAAP
Seattle, WA

District IX
Stuart A. Cohen, MD, MPH, FAAP
San Diego, CA

District X
Sara H. Goza, MD, FAAP
Fayetteville, GA

August 29, 2013

The Honorable Mignon L. Clyburn
Acting Commissioner
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Washington, DC 20054

The Honorable Dr. Margaret A. Hamburg
Commissioner
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20993

Dear Acting Chairwoman Clyburn and Commissioner Hamburg:

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), a non-profit professional organization of 60,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical sub-specialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Proposed Rule "Reassessment of Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields Limits and Policies" published in the Federal Register on June 4, 2013.

In the past few years, a number of American and international health and scientific bodies have contributed to the debate over cell phone radiation and its possible link to cancer. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), part of the United Nations' World Health Organization, said in June 2011 that a family of frequencies that includes mobile-phone emissions is "possibly carcinogenic to humans." The National Cancer Institute has stated that although studies have not demonstrated that RF energy from cell phones definitively causes cancer, more research is needed because cell phone technology and cell phone use are changing rapidly. These studies and others clearly demonstrate the need for further research into this area and highlight the importance of reassessing current policy to determine if it is adequately protective of human health.

As radiation standards are reassessed, the AAP urges the FCC to adopt radiation standards that:

- **Protect children's health and well-being**. Children are not little adults and are disproportionately impacted by all environmental exposures, including cell phone radiation. Current FCC standards do not account for the unique vulnerability and use patterns specific to pregnant women and children. It is essential that any new standard for cell phones or other wireless devices be based on

protecting the youngest and most vulnerable populations to ensure they are safeguarded throughout their lifetimes.

- **Reflect current use patterns**. The FCC has not assessed the standard for cell phone radiation since 1996. Approximately 44 million people had mobile phones when the standard was set; today, there are more than 300 million mobile phones in use in the United States. While the prevalence of wireless phones and other devices has skyrocketed, the behaviors around cell phone uses have changed as well. The number of mobile phone calls per day, the length of each call, and the amount of time people use mobile phones has increased, while cell phone and wireless technology has undergone substantial changes. Many children, adolescents and young adults, now use cell phones as their only phone line and they begin using wireless phones at much younger ages. Pregnant women may carry their phones for many hours per day in a pocket that keeps the phone close to their uterus. Children born today will experience a longer period of exposure to radio-frequency fields from cellular phone use than will adults, because they start using cellular phones at earlier ages and will have longer lifetime exposures. FCC regulations should reflect how people are using their phones today.

- **Provide meaningful consumer disclosure**. The FCC has noted that it does not provide consumers with sufficient information about the RF exposure profile of individual phones to allow consumers to make informed purchasing decisions. The current metric of RF exposure available to consumers, the Specific Absorption Rate, is not an accurate predictor of actual exposure. AAP is supportive of FCC developing standards that provide consumers with the information they need to make informed choices in selecting mobile phone purchases, and to help parents to better understand any potential risks for their children. To that end, we support the use of metrics that are specific to the exposure children will experience.

The AAP supports the reassessment of radiation standards for cell phones and other wireless products and the adoption of standards that are protective of children and reflect current use patterns. If you have questions, please contact Clara Filice in the AAP's Washington Office at 202/347-8600.

Sincerely,

Thomas K. McInerny, MD FAAP
President

TKM/cf

American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

AAP Headquarters
141 Northwest Point Blvd
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1019
Phone: 847/434-4000
Fax: 847/434-8000
E-mail: kidsdocs@aap.org
www.aap.org

Reply to
Department of Federal Affairs
Homer Building, Suite 400 N
601 13th St NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202/347-8600
Fax: 202/393-6137
E-mail: kids1st@aap.org

Executive Committee

President
Robert W. Block, MD, FAAP

President-Elect
Thomas K. McInerny, MD, FAAP

Immediate Past President
O. Marion Burton, MD, FAAP

Executive Director/CEO
Errol R. Alden, MD, FAAP

Board of Directors

District I
Carole E. Allen, MD, FAAP
Arlington, MA

District II
Danielle Laraque, MD, FAAP
Brooklyn, NY

District III
Sandra Gibson Hassink, MD, FAAP
Wilmington, DE

District IV
Francis E. Rushton, Jr, MD, FAAP
Beaufort, SC

District V
Marilyn J. Bull, MD, FAAP
Indianapolis, IN

District VI
Michael V. Severson, MD, FAAP
Shakopee, MN

District VII
Kenneth E. Matthews, MD, FAAP
College Station, TX

District VIII
Kyle Yasuda, MD, FAAP
Seattle, WA

District IX
Myles B. Abbott, MD, FAAP
Berkeley, CA

District X
Sara H. Goza, MD, FAAP
Fayetteville, GA

July 12, 2012

The Honorable Julius Genachowski
Commissioner
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Chairman Genachowski:

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), a non-profit professional organization of 60,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical sub-specialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults strongly supports the proposal for a formal inquiry into radiation standards for cell phones and other wireless products. The Academy encourages the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to vote to move forward with this inquiry in an expeditious manner.

The FCC has not assessed the standard for cell phone radiation since 1996. According to industry groups, approximately 44 million people had mobile phones when the standard was set; today, there are more than 300 million mobile phones in use in the United States. While the prevalence of wireless phones and other devices has sky-rocketed, the behaviors around cell phone uses have changed as well. The number of mobile phone calls per day, the length of each cell phone call, and the amount of time people use mobile phones has increased, while cell phone and wireless technology has undergone substantial changes. Many more people, especially adolescents and young adults, now use cell phones as their only phone line and they begin using wireless phones at much younger ages.

The FCC standard for maximum radiation-exposure levels are based on the heat emitted by mobile phones. These guidelines specify exposure limits for hand-held wireless devices in terms of the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), which measures the rate the body absorbs radiofrequency (RF). The current allowable SAR limit is 1.6 watts per kilogram (W/kg), as averaged over one gram of tissue. Although wireless devices sold in the United States must ensure that they do not exceed the maximum allowable SAR limit when operating at the device's highest possible power level, concerns have been raised that long-term RF exposure at this level affects the brain and other tissues and may be connected to types of brain cancer, including glioma and meningioma.

In the past few years, a number of American and international health and scientific bodies have contributed to the debate over cell phone radiation and its possible link to cancer. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), part of the

United Nations' World Health Organization, said in June 2011 that a family of frequencies that includes mobile-phone emissions is "possibly carcinogenic to humans." The National Cancer Institute has stated that although studies have not demonstrated that RF energy from cell phones definitively causes cancer, more research is needed because cell phone technology and cell phone use are changing rapidly. While a definitive link between cell phone radiation and brain cancer has not been established, these studies and others clearly demonstrate the need for further research into this area and highlight the importance of reassessing the current SAR to determine if it is protective of human health.

The AAP believes the inquiry to reassess the radiation standard presents an opportunity to review its impacts on children's health and well-being. In the past, such standards have generally been based on the impact of exposure on an adult male. Children, however, are not little adults and are disproportionately impacted by all environmental exposures, including cell phone radiation. In fact, according to IARC, when used by children, the average RF energy deposition is two times higher in the brain and 10 times higher in the bone marrow of the skull, compared with mobile phone use by adults. While the Academy appreciates that the FCC is considering investigating whether the emission standards should be different for devices primarily used by children, it is essential that any new standard for cell phones or other wireless devices be based on protecting the youngest and most vulnerable populations to ensure they are safeguarded throughout their lifetimes.

Finally, in reviewing the SAR standard, the FCC has the opportunity to highlight the importance of limiting media use among children. The Academy has found potentially negative effects and no known positive effects of media use by children under the age of two, including television, computers, cell phones, and other handheld wireless devices. In addition, studies consistently show that older children and adolescents utilize media at incredibly high rates, which potentially contributes to obesity and other health and developmental risks. In reviewing the SAR limit, the FCC has the opportunity to improve the health of our nation by highlighting the importance of limiting screen time and media use for children and adolescents.

The AAP supports the proposal for a formal inquiry into radiation standards for cell phones and other wireless products and the Academy encourages the FCC to vote in favor of moving forward with this investigation. If you have questions or concerns, please contact Kristen Mizzi in the AAP's Washington Office at 202/347-8600.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Block, MD FAAP
President

RWB/km

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sirs/Madams:

I am Scientist Emeritus and Former Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and National Toxicology Program of the National Institutes of Health. I am currently a Scholar in Residence at the Nicholas School of the Environment at Duke University.

Wireless networks, cell towers and cell phones create radiofrequency radiation emissions. U.S. FCC limits for human exposure to radiofrequency were last reviewed in 1996 and based on the assumption that heating is the only harmful effect. Aware that the FCC's 1996 limits lacked the underpinning of solid scientific data regarding long term health effects, the FDA requested large-scale studies by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and in 2018 the NTP studies found clear evidence of an association with cancer in male rats. Additionally, the NTP found heart damage and DNA damage, despite the fact that the animals were carefully exposed to non-heating RFR levels long assumed to be safe. The Ramazzini Institute animal studies used even lower RFR lower exposures to approximate cell tower emissions and also found increases of the same tumor type. The NTP studies were carefully controlled to ensure exposures did not significantly heat the animals. The animal study findings in combination with human studies indicate adverse effects from non heating levels of radiofrequency.

I document the importance of the NTP findings of effects from non thermal exposures in my declaration in an Amicus Brief for the case Environmental Health Trust et al v. the FCC. The August 13, 2021 judgment ordered the FCC to address several issues including the health implications of long term exposures.

A mounting body of published studies associates radiofrequency radiation with adverse negative health effects. FCC limits need to be strengthened to protect the public, especially children and vulnerable populations, from long term exposures.

Linda S. Birnbaum, PhD
Scientist Emeritus and Former Director
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and National Toxicology Program
Scholar in Residence, Duke University, Former President, Society of Toxicology
Adjunct Professor, Yale University and UNC, Chapel Hill, Visiting Professor, Queensland University (Australia)

National Toxicology Program Radiofrequency Radiation
https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/whatwestudy/topics/cellphones/index.html

Amicus Brief of Joe Sandri, August 5, 2020
https://ehtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/20-1025-Amicus-Brief-Joe-Sandri.pdf

Falcioni et al., Report of final results regarding brain and heart tumors in Sprague-Dawley rats exposed from prenatal life until natural death to mobile phone radiofrequency field representative of a 1.8 GHz GSM base station environmental emission, Environmental Research, Volume 165, 2018,
Pages 496-503 DOI: 10.1016/j.envres.2018.01.037

Priyanka Bandara, David O Carpenter, Planetary electromagnetic pollution: it is time to assess its impact, The Lancet Planetary Health, Volume 2, Issue 12, 2018, Pages e512-e514,ISSN 2542-5196, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(18)30221-3.

Schuermann D, Mevissen M. Manmade Electromagnetic Fields and Oxidative Stress—Biological Effects and Consequences for Health.International Journal of Molecular Sciences. 2021; 22(7):3772. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22073772

Smith-Roe SL., et al., Evaluation of the genotoxicity of cell phone radiofrequency radiation in male and female rats and mice following subchronic exposure, Environ Mol Mutagen 2020; 61 (2): 276-290

MARYLAND MATTERS

Opinion: Children Deserve Safety Assurances When It Comes to Cellphone Radiation

July 23, 2021 Online Link

If new zoning proposals before Montgomery County Council pass, our children and the rest of us may be exposed to levels of radiation that remain untested for their impact on our health and that of the environment.

For 5G and small cell towers, many localities have large setbacks for the new networks. Petaluma, California, has a 500-foot setback. Los Altos, Calif., requires a 500-foot setback from schools.

While the National Toxicology Program shows clear evidence that this radiation can cause cancer and DNA damage, Montgomery County stands poised to allow cell towers closer to homes and schools with minimal restrictions.

Cellphones have become a rite of passage for our children. Most parents believe that cellphones were safety-tested before they came on the market.

We assume that our federal health and environmental agencies regularly review the latest research and ensure that these incredible devices are safe. They do not.

The reality is that U.S. safety regulations for cellphone radiation were last set 25 years ago based on science that is now outdated. Federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Cancer Institute, and the Food and Drug Administration have not carried out up-to-date full scientific review of this growing technology.

Just like the thousands of chemicals in our environment today, wireless radiation has not had appropriate oversight. It has slipped through the cracks.

Cell tower radiation levels are generally tested by companies hired by the cell tower companies, and municipalities do not require ongoing monitoring. In apartment buildings where cell towers may be erected in front of bedroom windows, or on school grounds,

children may be exposed to much higher levels than those on the ground. There are no laws requiring spot-checking to ensure radiation levels are compliant with the outdated limits we have in place.

Pediatricians have long called for an update to this outdated cellphone radiation test method because research finds children can absorb up to 10 or more times higher radiation than adults into their brain, eyes and bone marrow.

Children are not little adults. As we sadly learned with early childhood lead exposures leaving long-lasting impairments, the developing brain is particularly susceptible.

Unlike my generation, today's youth will be exposed for years and years.

The U.S. does not have federally developed safety limits for cellphone radiation. No federal health agency has investigated if U.S. cellphone radiation and cell tower safety limits and testing procedures ensure adequate protection for children or for pregnant women.

The FDA and Centers for Disease Control have not reviewed the growing body of current research on how cellphone radiation might impact brain development. No U.S. agency ever has.

It is therefore inappropriate and unsafe for Montgomery County to allow the installation of a 5G and new wireless networks so close to homes throughout the county.

—DR. JEROME A. PAULSON

The writer is professor emeritus of pediatrics, and environmental and occupational health at George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences and George Washington University Milken Institute School of Public Health.

Dr. Jerome Paulson has served as chair of the Environmental Health Council of the American Academy of Pediatrics and served on the Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee for the US EPA.

Massachusetts Joint Committee on Consumer Protection
Massachusetts Joint Committee on Advanced Information Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity Committee
24 Beacon St. Room 506
Boston, MA 02133

Subject: In Support of Technology Safety Bills S. 186, S. 187, H. 115, H. 105-114

Dear Esteemed Legislators,

I am writing in support of legislation that which reduces RFR exposure, especially for children who are more vulnerable.

I am Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics and of Environmental & Occupational Health George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences and George Washington University Milken Institute School of Public Health. I am also past chair of the Council on Environmental Health of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and also served on the Children's Health Protection Advisory Committee for the US EPA.

We assume that our federal health and environmental agencies regularly review the latest research and ensure that cell phones and wireless devices are safe. However, U.S. agencies which regulate cell phone radiation have not shown they have evaluated the research on children's unique vulnerability to ensure long term safety.

The reality is that US safety regulations for cell phone radiation were last set twenty-five years ago based on science that is now outdated. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is the primary agency responsible for regulating wireless radiation. The FCC has no expertise related to human health topics. Moreover, federal agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency or the National Cancer Institute or the Food and Drug Administration have not carried out up-to-date full scientific review of this growing technology. Just like the thousands of chemicals in our environment today, wireless radiation has not had appropriate oversight. It has slipped through the cracks.

The one agency which has carried out studies on the impact of long term exposure to electromagnetic fields and human health is the National Toxicology Program (NTP), a component of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. The NTP found:

- **Clear evidence of an association with tumors in the hearts of male rats.** The tumors were malignant schwannomas.
- **Some evidence of an association with tumors in the brains of male rats.** The tumors were malignant gliomas.
- **Some evidence of an association with tumors in the adrenal glands of male rats.** The tumors were benign, malignant, or complex combined pheochromocytoma.

Pediatricians have long called for an update to this outdated cell phone radiation test method because research finds children can absorb up to 10 or more times higher wireless radiation than adults into their brain, eyes and bone marrow. Children are not little adults. As we sadly learned with early childhood lead exposures leaving long-lasting impairments, the developing brain is particularly susceptible. Unlike my generation, today's youth will be exposed for years and years.

Please support legislation that reduces children's radiofrequency radiation exposure and call on the federal government to strengthen human exposure limits to protect children. I am glad to answer any questions that you have.

Sincerely,

Jerome Paulson MD FAAP